



Collapsars

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- Prehistory
- History
- Modern Age
- Future





- Woosley 1993 "Gamma-Ray Bursts from stellar mass accretion disks around black holes"
- Paczynski 1998 "Are Gamma-Ray Bursts in star forming regions?"



History: Middle Ages

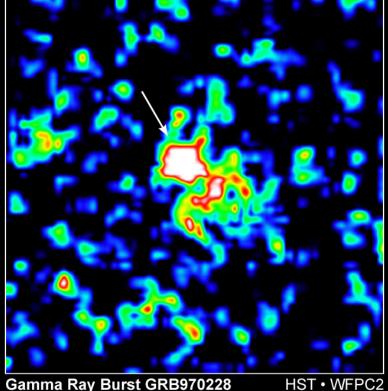
Era of indirect evidence

- Host Galaxies
- Star forming environments
- Location of explosion
- Environment density & density profile
- Iron lines
- GRB980425 SN1998bw





Host Galaxies

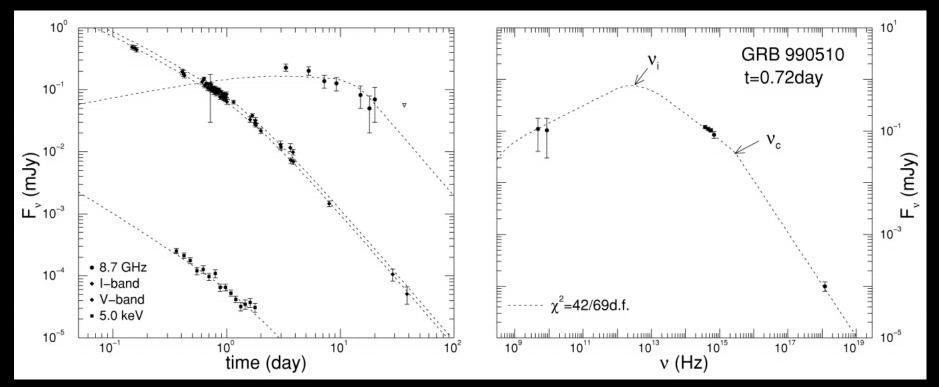


Gamma Ray Burst GRB970228 PRC97-20 • ST Scl OPO • June 10, 1997 K. Sahu, M. Livio, L. Petro, D. Macchetto and NASA





Environment density & density profile



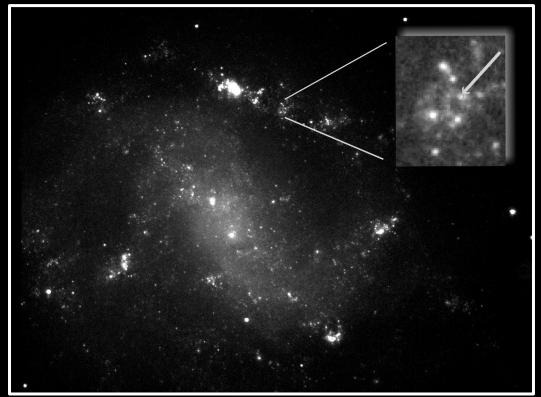
Panaitescu & Kumar 2001





GRB98045 – SN1998bw

Galama et al. 1998 Holland et al. 2002



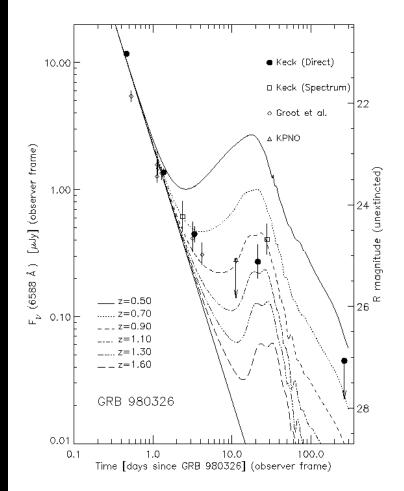


History: Renaissance



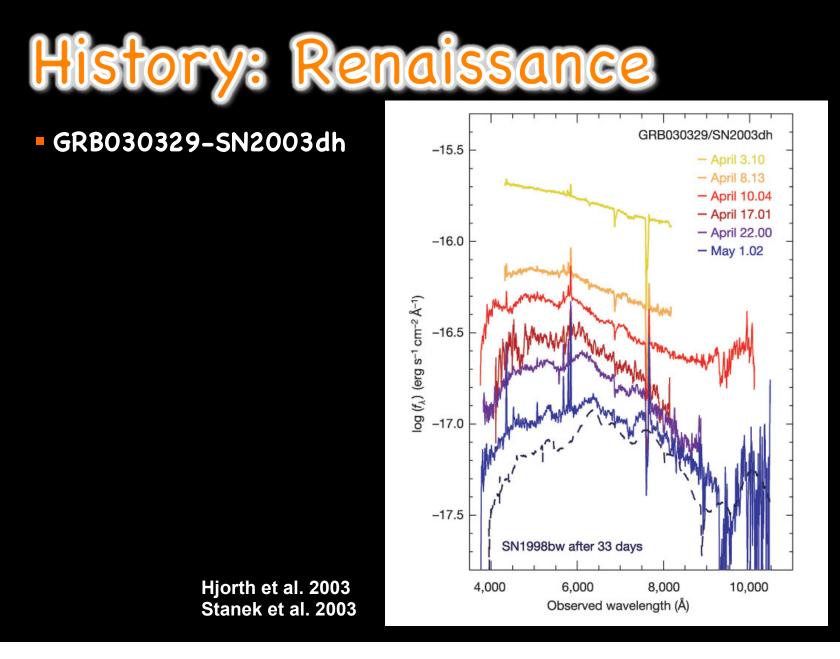


SN Bumps



Bloom et al. 1999

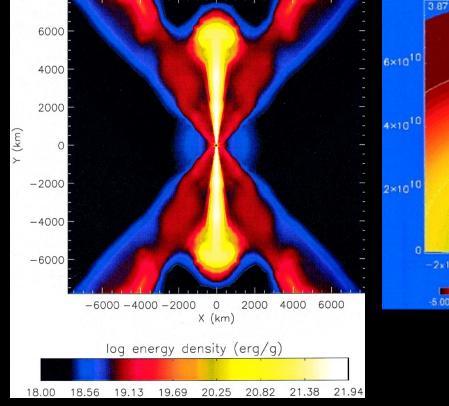


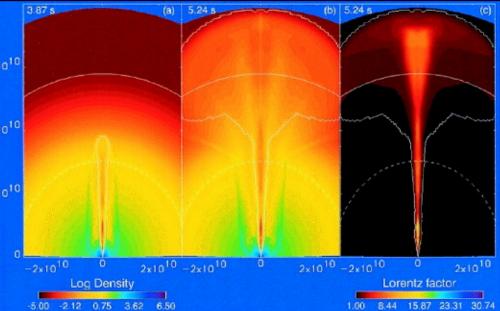






MacFadyen & Woosley (1999) and Aloy et al. (2000)







Modern Era



Modern Era: setting the stage

- At least some long-duration GRBs are associated to the explosion of massive compact stars.
- The two events are coeval to within less than 1 day.
- If we release relativistic energy in the core of a massive compact star, we can get a relativistic jet outside of it.





- Every time we can see one we do see it
- But we cannot see SNe at z>1, where most GRBs are observed
- At least two long durations GRBs with no SN, but probably misclassification or evidence that the long-short classification is not physical
- No SN" does not necessarily implies "no stellar progenitor" (⁵⁶Ni production issue)



Nature of the central engine

- Two main candidates: Black Hole Accretion Disk system, Magnetar.
- All require rotation
- How to tell?

Associated NRO (Non-Relativistic Outflow) and implications on nucleosynthesis (better seen in No-GRB SNe) Evidence of BH-Sne e.g. SN1979C, SN2009kf

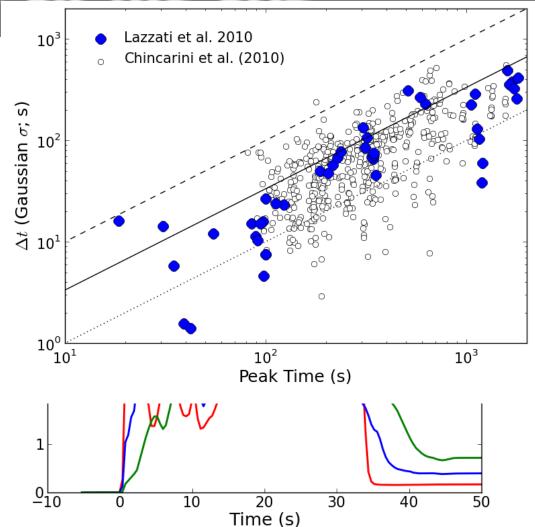


Pre-explosion progenitor properties and/or or late-time engine emission



Consequences on the GRB

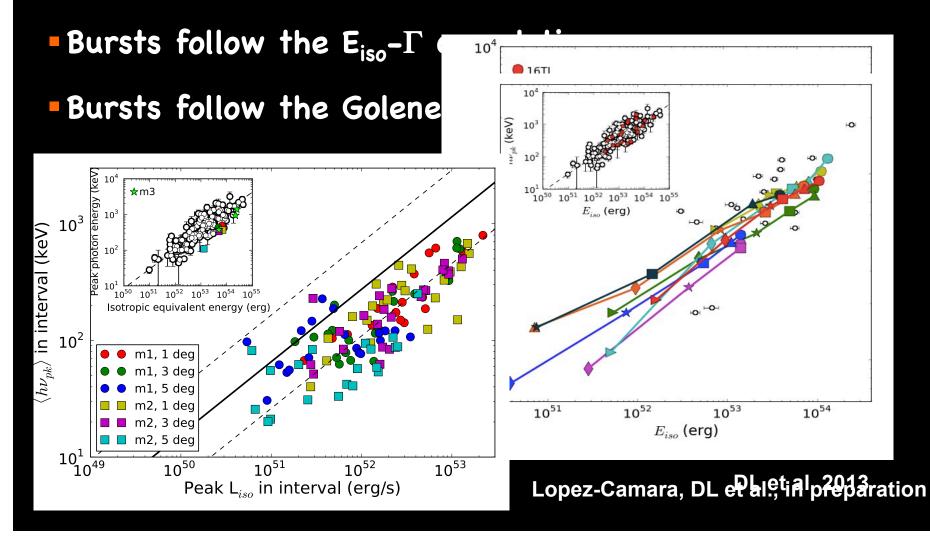
- Some 10⁵¹ erg of the star
- Opening angle ev
- Variability
- Increased photos
- X-ray flares





Consequences on the GRB part II

Bursts follow the Amati correlation





How many WR stars/type Ibc SNe produce GRBs? Why some do and some don't?

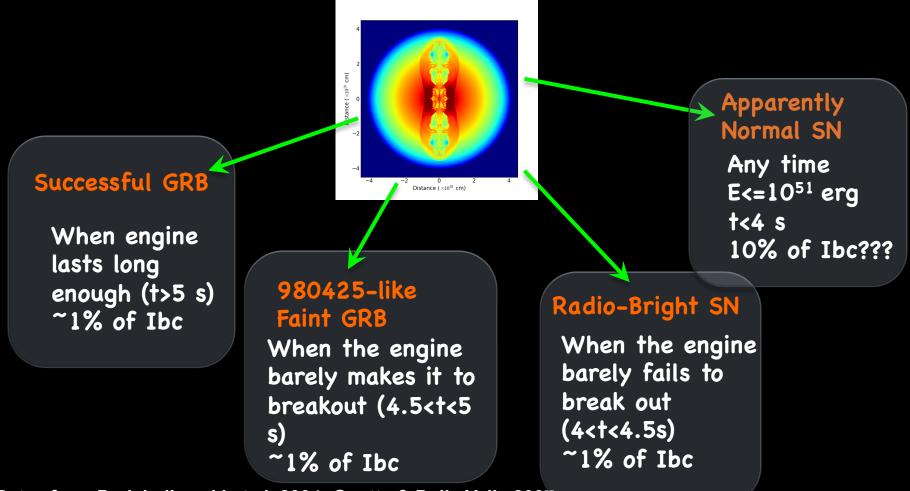
- GRBs rate ~1% of type Ibc SNe, 0.2% of all CCSNe (Podsiadlowski et al. 2004, Soderberg et al. 2010)
- Special ingredient 1: rotation (for formation of BH)
- Special ingredient 2: low metallicity (to keep angular momentum)

Spectro Spectra Spectr





BROs = Bipolar Relativistic Outflows

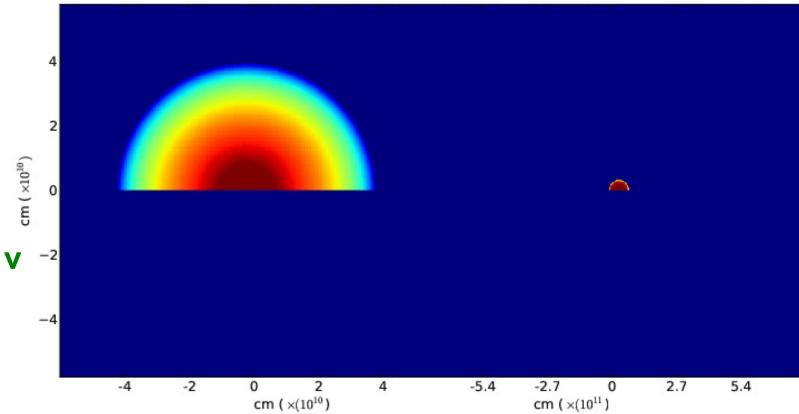


Rates from Podsiadlowski et al. 2004; Guetta & Della Valle 2007; Soderberg et al. 2010



ρ

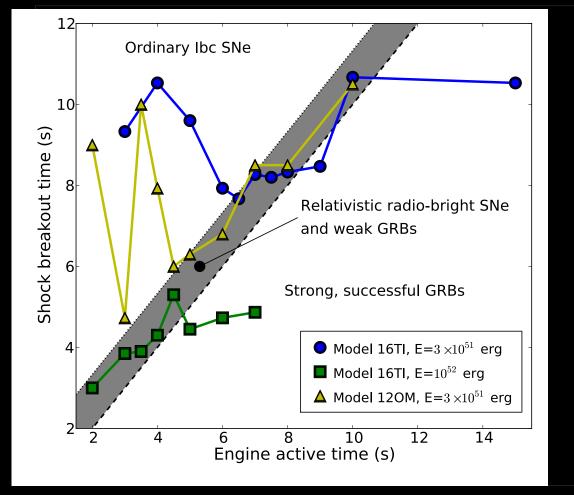
Stalled jet simulation, time= 0.000s





What happens if we vary just one parameter?

- Vary engine ontime (and inevitably its luminosity)
- Constant E
- Constant Γ_0
- Constant η
- Constant θ_0

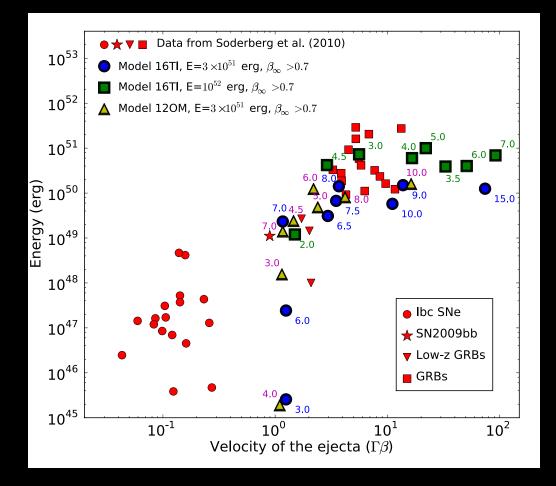


DL et al. 2012



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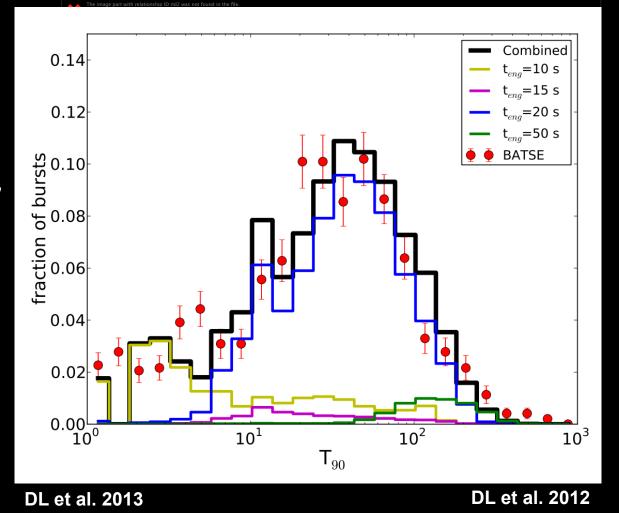


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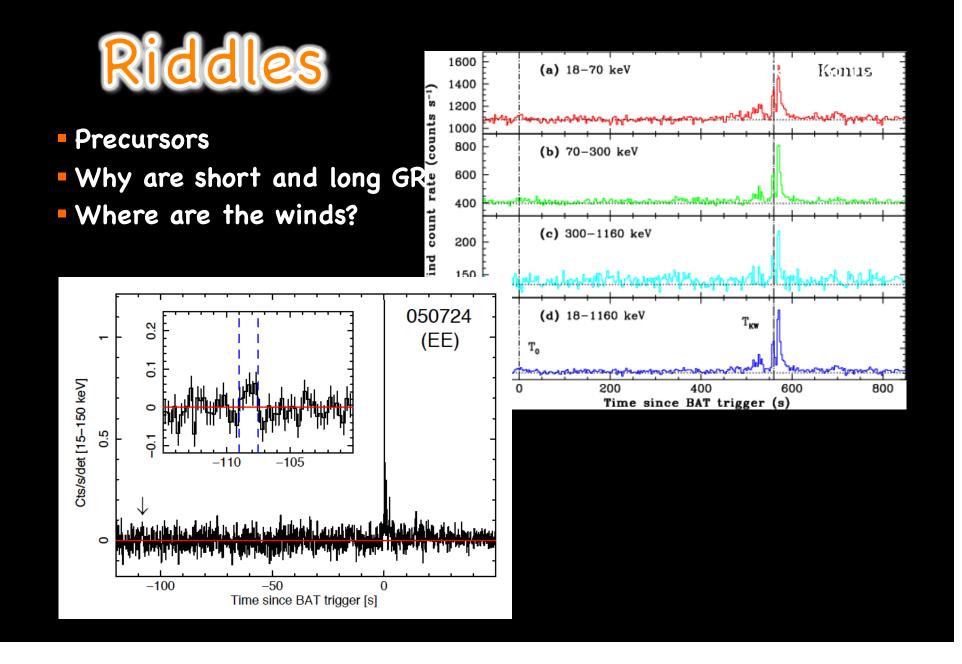


Producing a 2009bb-like SN requires fine tuning

Models for the origin of BROs predict only a few per cent (<1%) Ibc with BROs All SNe with detectable BRO effects amount to ~3% of Ibc SNe

Are BROs SNe relevant cosmologically (e.g. for heavy elements inventory?)







Conclusions

What are the BROs engines, how they come about, how many of them?

Better stellar evolution models to explain high incidence of engines in stripped massive stars Better observational features to select BROs SNe

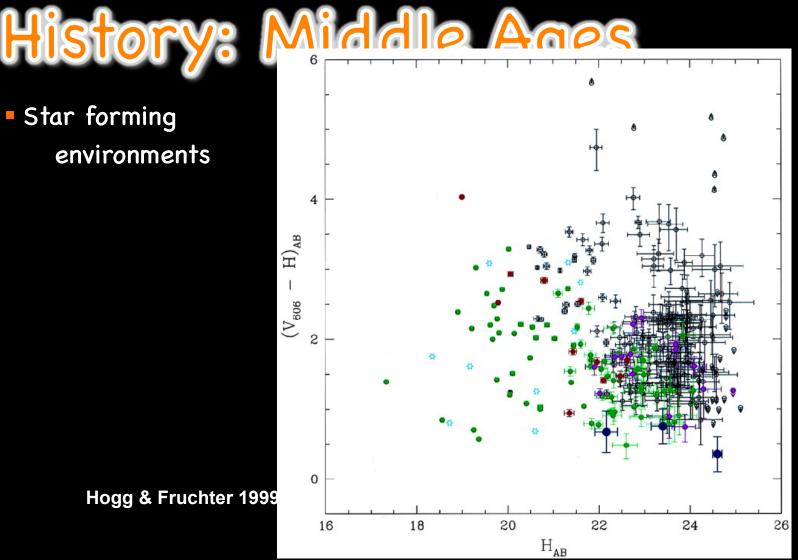
Better engine models (especially for the BH-AD case)











Star forming

environments



